

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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Notes.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Some people have tact. For instance, that friend of Miss Frazier who sent her a basket of pears the other day in token of her sympathy.

The French company that has attempted the construction of the Panama canal is advertising for skilled laborers, and has authorized the announcement that it has funds enough in hand to keep a force of ten thousand men busy for the next two years, during which time it expects to accomplish so much that public confidence in the enterprise will be fully restored.

M. d'Artemberg has started the French Academy of Medicine by asserting that the finer brands of spirits and liquors contain more poisonous matter, such as furfural and amylic alcohol, than the cheaper kinds sold at the workmen's wine shops. He injected the fine old cognac at 12 francs a bottle into rabbits, and found that it killed them all, while the cheap brands did comparatively little harm. The Academy declared that injecting cognac into rabbits was not a proper test, and at once appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The Brazilian government has just bought in France one of the Goubet submarine boats for her navy at a cost of \$50,000. This sub-marine boat is driven by a two-horse power electric motor, and is equipped with paddles like ducks' feet by which she can be propelled by hand. If the machinery is not in working order, she is regulated to sink about fourteen feet, but she can be made to sink to any depth and can be steered by her screw or rudder. The absolute safety of those on board is secured by a safety weight of 1,200 kilograms fastened under her keel, the unscrewing of which will cause the boat to rise to the surface of the water like a cork. A vertical telescope enables those on board to take their bearings. Automatic torpedoes can be released at any depth, obviating the plunging and lurching which attend the launching of torpedoes by the ordinary method.

M. d'Arsonval has been measuring the electricity discharged by the torpedo fish or electric ray, and finds that in a fish of medium size, 12 to 15 inches in diameter, it amounts to a current of 2 to 7 amperes, with an electromotive power of 8 to 17 volts. The electric organ acts like a muscle, giving out electric instead of mechanical energy. The discharge is intermittent, consisting of a series of partial, diminishing discharges that follow one another at intervals of one-hundredth of a second. The back of the torpedo acts as the positive pole and the belly the negative pole of the electric generator. The organ emits a sound during the discharge, and when the current is closed becomes heated. A ten-candle incandescent lamp was connected with the electric organ of the fish, and on slightly irritating the skin the lamp was at once lighted.

The British Medical Association has recently instituted some investigations regarding the effect of liquor-drinking upon the duration of life, and thinks it has found out that it tends to prolong it. Of 4,234 cases considered, divided into classes, including moderate, careless and intemperate drinkers, the first lived sixty-three, the second fifty-nine, and the third fifty-seven years, while the total abstainers pegged out at fifty-one. It is pointed out, however, that the abstinence of the latter was probably due in many cases to infirm health, or some natural condition of weakness, and that the drinkers were likely to have inherited tough constitutions and greater resisting power, giving them an advantage in the competition, no matter what their habits. It is not pretended that these statistics are conclusive, or that alcohol is a constant promoter of longevity, a theory rebuked by common experience and observation, but rather tends to show that life has a power of maintaining itself against injurious forces and accommodating itself in some degree to them.

A majority of the judges of the Common Pleas court of Philadelphia have decided that the judges of the court shall wear black gowns. It is also expected that the judges of the Quarter Sessions will soon vote to wear scarlet gowns. Some of the members of the civil courts are so enthusiastic on the subject that they may make an effort to gown members of the bar who appear in the courts. The question of wigs has not yet come up. "I was one of the starters of the agitation," said Judge Breyer, "and I was prompted by what might be termed the lack of dignity and respect to the court. I have noticed while sitting on the bench hearing cases that witnesses, and some of them have been men of wealth and intelligence, come into court, and while on the stand have chewed toothpicks, answered questions carelessly, and appeared utterly indifferent to their surroundings. Now, if judges on the bench wore gowns, I am convinced that it would add a dignity to the court which would not only more strongly impress upon witnesses and spectators the respect due to the law, but would produce better results from witnesses, and, in fact, add decorum to the court, which it now greatly lacks. I am heartily in favor, not only of the judges of the civil courts wearing black gowns, but also of the judges of the criminal courts appearing in robes of scarlet. In fact, I would like to see all of the members of the bar gowned."

AN IMPROVEMENT.

The Connecticut soldiers will drop the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious camp life and also the drudgery thereof to-day. The "annual military picnic" has been on the whole a shining success this year, and will do much to decrease the feeling which has been stirred up by former camps and especially that of last year. More hard working and less hard drinking has been done. The efforts to make the camp "teetotal" have not been entirely successful, but it has not been a "free rum" affair, and it has been in the matter of rum a great improvement over last year's camp. Both officers and men have felt that the people were looking at them and they have conducted themselves with much propriety and due regard for the opinion of the people, who pay the bills. This is as it should be. It is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such camps as that which disgraced the State last year.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war, and when a labor union meets a labor union then comes the tug of the great principles which control such unions. An interesting and significant contest is on between two labor unions in Germany. It is provided by law that every workman must be a member of a sick club and all the members of each club when ill must be treated by physicians at club rates. The club either makes a contract for medical attendance with the lowest bidder or fixes the rates and leaves the work to any physician who is willing to accept them. As a result the rates are very low and the physicians are in rebellion. They have formed a trades union of their own called the German Practitioners' association and made a rule that the sick-clubs shall not deal with individual physicians, but must make all contracts with representatives of the association and on terms acceptable to it.

If the doctors stick it is probable they will win. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and a member of a German sick club wouldn't have to be very sick in order to induce him to break a rule of his union requiring him to boycott the doctors.

PRESIDENT GILMAN'S PLAN.

If President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins university, and formerly of this city and Yale university, can carry out his plan concerning awards to exhibitors at the Atlanta exposition he will do a good thing. He will also do something that has not been done by the managers of other great expositions in this country. At the end of such expositions there has been a long tail of trouble, delay, dissatisfaction and disgust over the awards. President Gilman intends to have the awards at Atlanta made promptly, as they should be, and he also intends to have them made intelligently and fairly. The classification adopted by the exposition recognizes ten departments, namely: Minerals and forestry; agriculture, food and its accessories, machinery and appliances; horticulture, viticulture, pomology, floriculture, etc.; machinery, manufactures; electricity and electrical appliances; fine arts, painting, sculpture, and decoration; liberal arts, education, literature, music and the drama; live stock, domestic and wild animals; fish, fisheries and fish culture; transportation. The system of awards devised by President Gilman contains the best features of the individual judge and the jury systems. The services of a large number of expert judges selected from various parts of the country will be secured. In these selections President Gilman has made thorough inquiry over the country for experts who are up to the ideal in every respect of theoretical and practical knowledge in all the special lines involved, and although

they include only the highest authorities, few have declined the invitation to serve. In the list, which will soon be announced, will be found presidents of some of the most influential institutions of learning, men of world-wide reputation as technologists, members of the national government, distinguished as contributors to the country's progress; men most eminent in literature, art, drama and prominent students of educational methods. These jurors will be distributed in groups corresponding to the departments that have been officially recognized in the classification adopted by the authorities of the exposition.

There is no doubt that the experts will be competent to do their work. And they will be expected to do it promptly. The jurors will all assemble in Atlanta on September 13, and exhibit not then in place will have no claim for consideration. After a preliminary meeting in a common convention the jurors will at once begin the active examination of exhibits, which will have been grouped for them in advance by a force of clerical assistants. All the awards will be recommended to the central authorities before November 1, in order that they may be made known on that day, and in order that the exhibitors and the public may alike have the benefits of these opinions during the remaining months of the exposition.

President Gilman's plan appears to be all right. If he can make it work it ought to be will add greatly to the importance and the success of the exposition and entitle himself to credit for providing for just and timely treatment of exhibitors.

FASHION NOTES.

Fabrics Fresh From the Looms.

Here are some points on the goods that are to be used for fall dresses. Most of the new materials are either to have the mohair and alpaca shimmer or else will be of the crinkled and crepon order. Silks will be strictly of the taffeta type, crisp, closely woven, crinkly, the soft and shimmering of the sarah, once acknowledged as so artistic, being no longer to be tolerated, not even at the most tempting bargain prices. Some magnificent brocades as heavy as upholstery goods will be imported for gowns of the Louis XVI. type, and those rich fabrics will also serve for the tiny fichu-covered coats



that will come into immediate vogue with the fall and winter styles. Wool in canvas weave, very open, soft and rich, will be used as a relief from crepon, and in combination with velvets. If the petticoat and fichu fashion is to prevail we shall say good-bye to the fancy waist and any skirt that has made dressing such an easy matter for so long. It will be wise to make no more fancy waists, but take advantage of the first mark down of the really latest fashioned ones, for a revolution in style is never effected in less than a year, and one can have plenty of wear from modish gowns and bodices before, being of the wise average, there is need to change.

FLORETTE.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Some of Its Facts and Fancies. (Written for the JOURNAL AND COURIER.)

A BRIDAL OUTFIT OF 1783.

The expectant bride of to-day, extensive as her provision for the new life in a new home may be, probably puts much less of personal work into such preparation than did the bride of the olden time. She expends much of her energy upon the necessary shopping, while the seamstress and the dressmaker do the rest, their work being supplemented by that of the furnishers of ready-made clothing. If she is fond of needlework she may make a few fancy garments, but usually puts her stitches into embroidery and decorative articles. The girl of long ago not only made much of her own clothing, and table and bed furnishings, but spent long hours at wheel and loom in spinning and weaving the materials for them. All her linen, her blankets, curtains, valances and coverlets, most of the cloth for undergarments, and some of her gowns had been made at home—the flax and wool being perhaps of home production also—and this in addition to the numerous and varied industries of the

household in which she had borne a daily part.

A genuine list of a bridal outfit of 1783 is interesting as showing what was considered requisite at that far distant day. It was the "setting out" of Miss Baxter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Baxter, second minister of the church at Medford, Mass. October brides please take notice.

One cow, \$30.
Bedstead and valances, \$13.
Bedstead and coverlets, \$14.
Bed, new covered poorest bed. Two new blankets, old bedstead and feathers—new bed tick and under bed, \$36.15.
Three brass kettles, 27.
1 warming pan, 5.
2 brass skillets, iron pot and tea kettle, 68.
Flat iron, skillet and frying pan, 55.
Looking glass, great wheel and little wheels, 18.5.
New chest, 12 chairs, \$12.15.
Two keelers, churn, wash dish \$17.
Tin and wooden ware, \$6.1.
12 pillow biers (cases), 5 table cloths, towels, 12.
4 new tow sheets, 23.15.
Old cotton sheets—pair old tow sheets, pair new woolen sheets, one old one, 18.
New bed ticks, new bedstead, bed quilt, 24.
Head curtains and valances, pair fine sheets. Chest drawers, one old one. Two old tables, \$11.10.
Old pewter, 3.5.
Three meal sacks, one milk pail, 18.
It is not chronicled that "the bridal gifts were numerous and costly," but that they were costly if not numerous and the like must have been imported from the mother country. The cow, a good one, judging from the valuation placed upon it, may have been a home production, of the bride's own "raising," as the "twines" were of her weaving. If any one would take the trouble to reduce the pounds and shillings to dollars they would find the "setting out," practical and domestic as it is, to be quite an expensive one. That we are given no items concerning her dresses and mantles and bonnets is very disappointing. What an unfortunate, inexcusable oversight on the part of the scribe!

ONE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

"Why is it," inquires a perplexed young woman of the New York Sun, "that the street car conductors always give their pennies to women?" In one day's journey she was given pennies by six different conductors, one of them having the effrontery to burden her with fifteen of the objectionable little coins. As far as she could see, of all the men who received change not one of them was offered it in pennies.

"Now, why do they do it?" she begs to know. "Women have no pockets in their dresses now, and goodness knows their pocketbooks are heavy and awkward enough, stuffed with their ordinary change, cards, samples and what not; and the men, with all their pockets, escape. It is an outrage."

The reason, as far as one attentive observer can find out, is that there is an unwritten law among men against the acceptance of pennies in change. They lead the conductor with them until his sagging pockets seriously embarrass his movements—rather dangerously when he is laboriously twisting his way along the side of an open car wherefrom protrude angular portions of the anatomy of overcrowded passengers. He must unload these cumbering coins, and as men will not accept them he has learned to offer them to women in such a nonchalant, matter-of-fact way that they receive them meekly and without protest, as they accept so many of life's little annoyances.

Offer a man five pennies in change and he disdainfully or angrily refuses them; drop them into a woman's hand, and with a little sigh elicited by the feeling that she is always being imposed upon, she crowds them into her pocketbook and disposes of them in the next store she enters. If she is a very courageous, independent sort of person she reserves them until she finds herself again upon a car, when she hands them over at the request, "fare, please," with an air that says, "this is nothing to the daring deeds I might do if I had an opportunity."

But her greater opportunity lies in refusing them when they are tendered her. Then is the moment to show genuine intrepidity. Never, until with a thoughtful mind, she demands quarters and dimes instead of pennies, can she hope to be acknowledged as the equal of imperious, self-assertive man.

Suppose a man offered a dollar in payment of his fare—would it not be almost as much as a conductor's life was worth to give him smaller coins than a half dollar, a quarter and two dimes? But the average woman accepts a handful of nickels and pennies with at least an appearance of resignation. She should learn not to be or to appear resigned; she should demur, object, refuse—in short, "kick." Much good has been effected, as everyone knows, by vigorous but judicious "kicking." Let her demand the larger coins and it is quite reasonable to expect that she will get them.

But if rebellion fails to better matters, women are not recommended to try the peculiar method of a New Haven man who was so indignant at having made to accept nine dimes and a nickel in change for a dollar, that he boycotted that particular car and walked to his business every morning for a week. At the end of that time it dawned upon him that this species of retaliative justice was working wrong and first. The conductor did not seem to know that he was being punished, and the walk was long, so he pocketed his resentment—and saved up pennies to pay his car fare. But one shudders to contemplate what the effect would have been had the conductor endeavored, in defiance of the unwritten law, to impose five pennies upon him instead of that one nickel.

HILARY.

OUTSIDE.

"I don't approve of outside show," said the small boy as he crawled under the circus tent.—Lowell Courier.

"Where do all the flies go to?" asked the old lady. "They have been boarding at our house this month," said the boarding house lodger.—Tid Bits.

Young Benedick—My wife doesn't understand me at all. Old Benedick—Have you tried talking like a baby four months old?—Detroit Tribune.

Miss Fitt—Why do you speak of a

summer vacation as an "outing?" Mr. Pitt—Oh, it's so appropriate. A fellow is always out so much, don't you know.

The Teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the fastest—heat or cold? Johnny Bright (promptly)—Heat, of course. Any body can catch cold.—Tid Bits.

Magistrate—The evidence shows that you threw a stone at the man. Mrs. McDuff—An' it shows more than that, your honor. It shows that I hit him.—Tid Bits.

At the dentist's.—Young lady (timorously)—What was that screaming just now? Dentist—Don't be alarmed—it was a patient who was being treated free of charge.—Verbins-Blatt.

Miss Broadwalk—No, Mr. Yardleigh, I cannot marry you; I do not love you. I may have flirted with you, but nothing else. Nothing else, I assure you. Mr. Yardleigh (involuntarily)—Cash!—New York World.

Majoris—That young man staying at the other cottage seems awfully nice. Madge—But he's so slow. You would hardly believe it, but he has been out with me twice and we're not engaged yet.—Judge.

Unjustly Blamed.—Mr. Figg—What were you kept in at school for? Tommy—Cause I didn't remember the name of the vice president.

"H'm! Half the time I can't remember it myself."—Indianapolis Journal.

Came Too Late.—"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his lawyer, "that you couldn't have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see that it would have made any difference."

"It would, though. Then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence, came in, and I'd have stood some show."—Washington Star.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Remnants of a Slavish Race in the Heart of Germany.

(From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.) Nearly in the center of Germany, in the province of Brandenburg, a few miles south of Berlin, live the remnants of a peculiar people, which, although for fifteen hundred years settled amongst the Prussian population, have preserved their characteristic features, their own language, costumes and habits. The stranger who first enters the villages will observe immediately that they are Slavs; the type is unmistakable, and if he enters into conversation with an intelligent native of the neighboring city of Cottbus he will learn their history and will get so interested in it that he will probably spend a few weeks among them and study them thoroughly. That was at least what I have done, when on my last "tramp" through Europe I ran across them.

The "Wends," as they are called, appeared on the borders of Thuringia in the fourth century. A powerful tribe of Slavish warriors, they withstood the pressure of the Germans successfully for a long time, and finally settled in the sixth century between the rivers Spree and Saale.

To-day they number about fifty thousand and live in that peculiar district which is called the "Spreevald" (spree forest). Here the river flows through a very low country and forms a network of hundreds of narrow channels, about six yards wide and very shallow. This is the home of the Wends and on the islands formed by the channels stand their one-story, straw covered houses. All traffic in these peculiar villages is done in long, narrow, flat-bottomed boats, which the Wends, standing upright, pushes forward with a long stick, and it is an interesting sight to see a caravan of these boats, burdened with high loads of hay and managed by strong Wendish girls, glide noiselessly along. In winter everybody uses skates with remarkable skill, and with

the help of a stout stick ending in a sharp iron spike they travel far distances in short time. Their low and poor houses have generally two rooms on the ground floor, one of them being used as a kitchen. The other larger room contains the immense beds, a few wooden chairs and in the center a large stove, surrounded by benches, adorned with cheap prints.

The dress of the Wendish girl is very picturesque, and the fashion has not changed since centuries. They wear a short skirt of common woolen stuff, reaching to the knees, black stockings, and low slippers, with silver buckles. A black velvet corsage encloses the bust, adorned with silk ribbons. The coarse white shirt covers the shoulders and leaves the strong, sunburnt arms bare. If it is not modest to the American eye, at least it is very practical for the girls, who have to work hard on the farms. The men wear white linen pants and dark coats, with metal buttons. They speak their own language, and some of them never learn a single word of German. They are all strict Protestants, and every Sunday morning the boats crowd around the island on which the plain wooden church stands. The service is in the Wendish language, and even the prayer books are printed in this Slavish dialect. The names of the villages, as Strobitz, Doberitz, Biliburg, betray their origin, and so do the names of the farmers, as Domkow, Marets Kow, etc.

The originality, however, is fast disappearing, the girls learning city manners and donning city dress when they go out as servants, and the boys getting thoroughly Germanized in the army. How long, and these peculiar people, which have kept their characteristics of their race through centuries, in their secluded Spree-Venice, how long and they will disappear, and with them the poetic charm, which this part of the country now has for the observer of land and people.



This is Refrigerator weather and our reductions in price will more than pay the season's ice bill. West Store, Basement

FINEST GROWN

This Very Handsome Reed Rooker \$5.98 \$5.98.



THE BOWDITCH FURNITURE CO., 100 to 106 Orange Street. Open Monday evenings. Closed Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND Shore Houses

Supplied with the finest grades of Teas and Coffees imported at LOWEST PRICES.

Coffees roasted fresh daily and ground to order.

Goodwin's Tea and Coffee Store, 344 State Street, Yale National Bank Building.

Our Ginger is prepared (Glaced) before being crystallized; result, a product entirely free from the stringy and tough taste usually accompanying the ordinary brands of Dry Stem and Crystallized Ginger handled by the trade.

Half-Pound Tins, .30

One Pound Tins, .50

Packed in net weight boxes under our label and guarantee.

Edw. E. Hall & Son, 770 Chapel Street

Chase & Company

Outfitters and Shirtmakers, Will offer the coming week

BROKEN LINES

Men's Negligee Shirts

Ladies' Waists

AT VERY LOW PRICES

To clear up the lots which are small.

New Haven House Building.

Is the time to save \$12 on a new Carpet. Choose it now, at short August prices, and we make and lay it FREE

Up to October.

Cash or Easy Payments.

Handsome Carpets and best to choose from.

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